

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
OF PARKE COUNTY.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JAMES H. LANE,
OF DEARBORN COUNTY.
FOR CONGRESS,
ANDREW J. HARLAN,
OF GRANT COUNTY.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1849.

MESSRS. HARLAN and KILGORE candidates for Congress will speak at Columbia, Whitley Co. on Monday next at 1 o'clock p.m. and at Huntington on Tuesday at the same hour.

CONGRESSIONAL SPEECHES.—Messrs. Harlan and Kilgore addressed our citizens on Saturday last. We were unable to attend, but are informed that Mr. Harlan made a very good speech and proved himself a full match for his competitor, Judge Kilgore, who has the reputation of being one of the best stump speakers in the State. The Times speaks of Mr. Harlan's speech as being characterized by a species of demagoguism and special pleading. This is the usual way in which that paper speaks of the speeches of democrats, and we therefore infer that Mr. H. must have made a very good democratic speech. We have not heard whether Judge Kilgore succeeded in convincing his hearers that he had any particular right so far to dictate to the whigs in the choice of their candidate as to set at nought the proceedings of their convention, and force all other aspirants to yield the track to him. There are some whigs here whom we think he would find it difficult to persuade that he had any such "right divine" or that his services in the cause of whiggery, or his lukewarm support of Gen. Taylor, give him such paramount claims over all his competitors.

We are authorized to announce the name of NOAH CLEM of Monroe township as a candidate for County Commissioner, in the 1st District—in place of Wm. N. Parker, resigned.

Important to those Concerned.—This No. commences a new volume of the Sentinel, and we announce the fact for the purpose of reminding those of our subscribers who are in the habit of paying up promptly, that now is the time to do it. Money never comes amiss to a printer—though it often misses coming—and a little would be particularly acceptable at the present time.

THE LADIES will be rejoiced to learn that their old friend R. M. LYON has recommended business, and has now on hand a choice stock of goods. We need not say anything in their praise—he is well known in such matters renders any puffing superfluous, and the ladies will of course call and see for themselves.—His store is the one formerly occupied by Bartlett & Co. adjoining A. B. Miller's.

CHOLERA.—This fearful epidemic continues to rage, with even increased malignity, as will be seen by reference to the latest reports contained under our Telegraphic head. We are informed there have been a few cases at Lafayette, and it is reported to be in Toledo, but the papers of that place are silent on the subject.

Our city so far remains exempt from the scourge, but how long this may continue it is impossible to foretell. The pestilence is abroad and may reach us at any moment. It is the duty of our citizens therefore to prepare for its approach—not by any unnecessary alarm or excitement, for such things only predispose the system to take the infection, and increase the danger—but by a rigid adherence to cleanliness and temperance. Every thing tending to generate disease should be removed; our streets, alleys, doors, yards, cellars, and dwellings carefully cleansed and purified; strict attention should be paid to diet, carefully making any great change in our usual habits of life, but only refraining from excesses and abstaining from such articles as are known to be injurious. The slightest symptom of diarrhea or looseness of the bowels should be promptly checked, as it may be a premonitory symptom of the cholera, and all experience shows that the disease is easily arrested, if attended to in its first stages.

A meeting of our citizens will be held, even to take the subject into consideration, and resolutions unanimously adopted, urging our Common Council to a faithful and vigorous performance of their duty, by having all nuisances removed, the streets and alleys properly cleaned, &c., &c. These measures are much needed, for our city is not certainly as cleanly as it ought to be, nor are the streets and alleys properly drained; numerous mud-holes and ponds of stagnant water are to be found in our midst, which the city authorities ought to attend to having filled up or drained without delay. We have repeatedly urged this step, and now that our recommendations are backed by the voice of a public meeting, we trust the Common Council will no longer delay, but proceed to an energetic discharge of their duty.

The Whig Native Candidate for Legislature.—After some weeks' equivocation, the Times of the 28th ult. mustered resolution to deny that Mr. Muhler is in principle a Native, and say "there is not even the shadow of truth in the story." If the editor of the Times could be relied on, this would of course settle the matter, and we would cheerfully retract the charge against Mr. Muhler. But unfortunately there is strong, undeniable evidence to the contrary, and we are constrained to believe the charge is well founded, and that the editor of the Times knew it to be so at the time he made the denial. We give below a letter from a very respectable German citizen, which fully proves the charge; and we have conversed with several Germans who declare they have heard Mr. Muhler use the very language there attributed to him; so we are forced to the conclusion that whether there is any shadow of truth or not in the charge, it is at least the substance. The name of our correspondent is at the service of any one who wishes to disprove his charges.

Le bringing forward this proof we are actuated by no unkind feelings towards Mr. Muhler, whom we have always respected as a man and a citizen; but his nomination was made with so evident a view to catch the naturalized vote, that we felt bound to expose the hollowness of the pretext; and the accusations of the Times were such as to compel us in self defense, to prove that Mr. Muhler was, as intimated, a Native, and as such had no claims on the support of his countrymen. We regret the necessity of thus dragging Mr. Muhler's name before the public; and if he or his friends feel aggrieved thereby, we trust they will lay the blame where it belongs—to the injurious manner in which his nomination was heralded by the Times, and the charge of falsehood preferred by that print against us, when we intimated that such a charge existed against him.

Will the editor of the Times have the candor to acknowledge that our insinuations were not slanderous, and that our course in the matter has not displayed that recklessness, falsehood, dirty work, &c., &c., which he has so liberally attributed to us? As he says—"We shall see."

FORT WAYNE, JULY 4, 1849.

Mr. Tigar:

Sir.—I have noticed in some of your late papers intimations that you had been informed by a German that Mr. Muhler, the whig candidate for Representative, was in principle a Native. The editor of the Times makes as much fuss about this as if something very serious had happened to him, or you had thrown a rocket into the camp. He whipped a round the stump some time, but did not like to crack the nut; and although he is not generally backward in fibbing, if it will answer his turn, yet this time he seemed afraid of it, & I suppose he knew there were so many here who could fastest the lie on him. He lied, 2,987 lashes, or two dozen and a half a day, showing that the longer the crew was submitted to such discipline, the worse it became.

From Mazatlan to Mazatlan again, cruising about and occasionally ashore in the battle, 1884, 4,686 lashes, or two dozen a day to keep up their courage.

At Mazatlan, 181 days, 25,450 lashes, or nearly twelve dozen a day, which we suppose was for the purpose of exercise, lying at port being lazy business.

From Mazatlan to Valparaiso, 180 days, 7,020 lashes, being about double the amount from the latter place to Mazatlan, which proves that the crew did not grow much better by the discipline they were subjected to.

From Valparaiso to Norfolk, 122 days, 3,016 lashes.

By comparing the cruises home with the cruise out, it will be seen that the crew got just double the amount of flogging coming home that they did going out.

Various efforts have been made in Congress to abolish this infamous law, which allows the American Sailor to be stripped and his back but to pieces by an officer, probably a mere youth, without trial and without appeal.—Such a law is a disgrace to the statute book, and should be at once wiped out.—Ohio Statesman.

Lecture on Epidemic Cholera.—A lecture on Epidemic Cholera delivered at the hall of the Philanthropic College of Medicine, in May, 1849, by Dr. D. Mitchell, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice in the College of Medicine of Philadelphia.

The doctor publishes at the close a dietary table of articles safe and unsafe for family use. The table is as follows:

Safe—Beef steak, beef tongue, dried beef, mutton, chickens, ham, ham, smoked herring, rice, toasted bread, crackers, good roasting potatoes, mustard, horseradish, salt, pepper, vinegar, black tea, Java coffee, iced water, iced lemonade, iced cream, soda water, ice cream.

Unsafe—Fresh pork, venal, fresh fish,ysters, greens generally, unripe fruits, fresh warm bread, sour bread, molasses and water, common alcoholic drinks.

The time has now come for the farmers and merchants of the Lake region to witness of the next Congress to act upon the proposition of the British Government for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence.

We trust that the convention to assemble at Cleveland on the 13th of July, will speak out in favor of the measure. Why should our commerce any longer be shut out from the great river? Open the St. Lawrence and the value of every bushel of grain that floats on Lake Erie would be materially and permanently advanced in price. The reason is obvious.

The competition between the St. Lawrence and Erie Canal route, would lessen the value of transportation materially; the benefit of which would accrue to the farmer, by the increased price of his products. Besides this, let the St. Lawrence once be opened to our vessels, and the south shore of Lake Erie would, in a short time, become the greatest nursery for ship-building in the world.

We trust that the people and the press will no longer slumber over this great measure, but that they will unite in demanding that the St. Lawrence—the great highway of our commerce—shall be opened to us.—Toledo Republican.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Fort Wayne Sentinel.

In Cincinnati the scourge appears to display itself in the most alarming form. The telegraph keeps us informed of the deaths in the aggregate, but we find the deaths in some instances are painful in the extreme. The Commercial of the 2d inst. states that on Saturday last a whole family of Germans, twelve in number, were swept off in an almost indescribable short space of time. Another family of five died on the same day.

TOLEDO, July 6.

The steamer's news received yesterday has imparted more animation to the market, and advanced prices. We learn of sales yesterday afternoon of 2000 bushels wheat on private terms—221 do from car 814; 500 bushels mixed corn 38, and 2000 do yellow corn 384 cents. There changed hands to-day, 2000 bushels yellow corn, on private terms, and 65 bushels mixed brands Miami flour at \$3.90.

ST. LOUIS, July 6, 3 P. M.

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BOYNTON, July 6—7 P. M.

The Board of Health report 13 cases and 3 death by cholera.

NEW YORK, JULY 5—3 P. M.
ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The Steamer Canada arrived with dates from Liverpool to the 20th ult. **2000 men** were advanced, as has often marked Western Coast. Price, \$10.00. We advanced 2 pounds per 300 lbs. White and Yellow Cork quoted at \$3.30.

ROME.

News from Rome announces the entrance of a portion of French forces. The news is to the 13th, and is contradictory, stating that the French maintained their possession.

THE ROMANS were coaxed and threatened to induce a surrender without effect. On the 11th a break was effected in the wall and a portion of the French troops entered the city.

On the 12th a last appeal was made by Oudinot for France.

HUNGARY.

The news is contradictory. Hard fighting had occurred, the details of which are uncertain, results believed to be favorable to the Hungarians in all cases.

Private letters from Vienna of the 16th mention a general battle between Talies and the Hungarians; the combined forces of the former were defeated, 23,000 killed on the 13th, 15th and 16th. The loss of the Magyars was said to be 8,000. Public documents from Vienna do not allude to the battle. The brigade under General Meiss was cut to pieces on the 13th, and Baron Lesser killed. The Hungarian force was defeated 6,000 Russians—Russian Colonel killed and 200 Cossacks taken.

FRANCE.

The news is contradictory. Hard fighting had occurred, the details of which are uncertain, results believed to be favorable to the Hungarians in all cases.

An order was procured from the President, directing that these men should be escorted to their places of destination by such military force as might be necessary. This, as far as the government were concerned, was done, but a portion of the Red Republicans, who had acquired a large fortune by speculating in Spanish and French titles, were arrested, and it was thought he would have lost his life, but fortunately M. Etienne Arago and M. Gent, both of whom were in the procession, interfered in his favor, and saved his life.

On the evening of the disturbances, the National Assembly declared its sitting permanent, and passed a decree declaring Paris and the first military division in the state of siege.

Thursday, to-day, the alarm has considerably subsided, and the business, which was entirely suspended on the day previous, was generally resumed.

At one time the peril was imminent, but the courage and prudence of the President prevented the most serious consequences.

Numerous arrests have taken place, including M. Arago, and Ledru Rollin. The last accounts report a state of tranquility, but there was an uneasy feeling prevalent, and it was believed that the courage and sagacity of the President averted the most serious consequences.

Over twenty thousand epistles have been sent by mail with three sheets with perfect safety and security.

THE "MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" will be sent (half free) to any part of the United States. All letters and applications from these desirous of receiving a remittance, containing a remittance, and addressed to Dr. A. M. Maurice, Box 1224, New York City. Publishing Office, 120 Liberty Street.

The "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" is sold by Booksellers throughout the United States.

MEETINGS.

DR. ROBERT MCNAUL, M. D., of the United States Army, will speak on the subject of "Medical Services to the Critic" at Fort Wayne on Saturday evening.

He has been a surgeon in the army, has had a number of active, enterprising agents, and has been exposed to many difficulties.

He may be found at his office, 120 Liberty Street, on Saturday evening.

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The Whig Native Candidate for Legislator.—After some weeks' equivocation, the Times of the 29th ult. mustered resolution to deny that Mr. Muhler is in principle a Native, and says "there is not even the shadow of truth in the story." If the editor of the Times could be relied on, this would of course settle the matter, and we would cheerfully retract the charge against Mr. Muhler. But unfortunately there is strong, undeniable evidence to the contrary, and we are constrained to believe the charge is well founded, and that the editor of the Times knew it to be so at the time he made the denial. We give below a letter from a very respectable German citizen, which fully proves the charge; and we have conversed with several Germans who believe they have heard Mr. Muhler use the very language there attributed to him; so we are forced to the conclusion that whether there is any shadow of truth or not in the charge, there is at least the substance. The name of our correspondent is at the service of any one who wishes to disprove his charges.

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FORT WAYNE, JULY 4, 1849.
Mr. Tigar:

Sir.—I have noticed in some of your late news intimation that you had been informed by a German that Mr. Muhler, the whig candidate for Representative, was in principle a Native. The editor of the Times makes as much fuss about this as if something very serious had happened to him, or had thrown a rocket into the whig camp. He whipped around the stump some time, but did not like to crack the nut; and although he is not generally very backward in fibbing if it will answer his turn, yet this time he seemed afraid. I say, I suppose he knew there were no many here who could sustain the lie or him. He talked about your lying, when he knew all you said was as true as the gospel, and he tried every way to avoid meeting the charge directly; but at last when you nailed him in the point, he squeaked out a sort of denial, and said that no honest and sensible man in the country would believe it. I suppose there are many honest and sensible men in the country that would not have believed it if they did not know it from Mr. Muhler's own mouth; but it is well known amongst the Germans who live here in 1844, that Mr. Muhler voted for Henry Clay, because, no he said, the *Naturalization Law* ought to be Repealed, and the whigs would surely do this if they carried the day; and no more Germans ought to be permitted to come over to this country, for they are spoiling business.

I often heard Mr. Muhler arguing in this style, and using these very expressions, when advocating for Mr. Clay; and many other Germans also heard it, and remember very well that these were as personal friends of his they do not wish to make any public statement to that effect. Although they condemn his nativism and narrow minded opposition to the rights of his countrymen, and will not vote for him in consequence, yet they do not wish to put their names in print as witnesses against him. An intimate friend and countryman of Mr. Muhler's told me a day or two ago, that he clearly recollects Mr. M.'s electioneering for Mr. Clay in 1844 on the ground that THE WHIGS WERE IN FAVOR OF REPEALING THE NATURALIZATION LAW, and preventing more foreigners settling among us, which he thought was right, for the competition created by having so many Germans here had reduced the price of work, and he could not get men as much for his furniture as he formerly did.—Mr. Lou. Mr. Cluding, and perhaps others, were present when these remarks were made, and probably still recollect them; and there are scores of Germans living here who could testify to the same facts.

I am personally friendly to Mr. Muhler, and never had any thing against him; only at the time when he said these words, I thought it was very bad, because we were ourselves Germans enjoying the advantages offered by this happy country, and should not be so hasty as to seek to prevent others enjoying the same blessings. I do not like the doctrine once advanced by a great Native leader in Congress, that as soon as a German or Irishman should land on our shores he should be taken and hanged up by the neck; and I was hurt to see a countryman of mine fraternizing with a party which not only holds such doctrines, but has burned our churches and murdered our brothers, for no other crime than that of being born in another country, and worshipping God in a different form from what they do. I want all to enjoy the same privileges that a kind Providence has granted to us in this country; and I do hope that to German will so far forget his duty and identify himself with that vile party which desecrates our altars, burns our churches, and murders our friends, as to vote for a man who belongs or ever has belonged to it. Such a man has no business in our Legislature, and surely no naturalized citizen has any business to vote for him.

If Mr. Muhler has altered his mind on that subject let him come out and let the people know it. And if he is clear of the charge let him come out like a man and prove that he never said so. But until this is done, let the people of the Times cease pointing in Mr. Muhler's nomination as a proof that the whigs are friendly to fugitives; and let him not further himself that his trap will catch any German who votes—his trap may be a good one, but we cannot swallow the bait.

H. L.

LIMA PLANK ROAD.—The work on this road is rapidly approaching completion. Upwards of five miles extending from near Leesburg town to within two and a half miles of the city, are already finished; and five or six miles, between Leesburg and Brown's are also completed. The whole road will in all probability be completed this fall.

We had a ride on that portion of it nearest the city the other morning, and found it to exceed all our anticipations. The ease with which carriage ran on this kind of road, and the immense load which may be drawn by a single span of horses on it, prove it to be emphatically the road for a new country.

It is in our own opinion far preferable as a public accommodation to a railroad, and we shall have plank roads on all our leading roads.

THE WHIG NATIVE CANDIDATE FOR LEGISLATOR.—After some weeks' equivocation, the Times of the 29th ult. mustered resolution to deny that Mr. Muhler is in principle a Native, and says "there is not even the shadow of truth in the story." If the editor of the Times could be relied on, this would of course settle the matter, and we would cheerfully retract the charge against Mr. Muhler. But unfortunately there is strong, undeniable evidence to the contrary, and we are constrained to believe the charge is well founded, and that the editor of the Times knew it to be so at the time he made the denial. We give below a letter from a very respectable German citizen, which fully proves the charge; and we have conversed with several Germans who believe they have heard Mr. Muhler use the very language there attributed to him; so we are forced to the conclusion that whether there is any shadow of truth or not in the charge, there is at least the substance. The name of our correspondent is at the service of any one who wishes to disprove his charges.

Major Duvrez and his Native American Successor.—Major Auguste Duvrez, Charge d'Affaires at New York, who has been recalled to make room for George Folson, of New York, who the Albany Advertiser says, has acquired political distinction at the period of the Philadelphia church burnings, and the New York whig and nativist coalition. He was the first and only Senator ever elected by the nativist faction the fortunes of which gradually sank until he attached himself to the fortunes of General Taylor. The anti-slavery proscriptives he has, it seems, sympathies in common with native-borns as the steward of the collectorship in Philadelphia and in New York, and this appointment to Illinois as rewards to the faction fully attest—the opponents, however, being gentlemen, whose nativism was only a higher development of whiggery.

Major Duvrez, the minister thus recalled, is a foreigner by birth, but has lived in the United States some forty years. In the war of 1812, when New Orleans was menaced, Major Duvrez, then a resident of that city, rendered signal service in rallying the French population in its defense, and at the battle of the 8th of January, he acted as one of General Jackson's volunteer aids.—*Ohio Statesman.*

LOGGISM IN THE NAVY.—*Advertiser.*—A friend has furnished the Philadelphia Ledger with a copy of the record kept during the last cruise of the United States ship independent. This ship left Boston on the 29th of August, 1846, for the Pacific, was four hundred and three days at sea, five hundred and thirty-three thousand six hundred and fourteen miles during the whole cruise. There is one peculiarity in this record which is worth mentioning, that our citizens may see how their fellow citizens in the service are treated. During the whole cruise the crew appears to have been treated as if they were at work, as if the officers believed that the man was a sailor, and the better sailor he became and the more attached to the service. Forty-four thousand eight hundred and thirty-five lashes were given to the crew, at a time when they were engaged in dangerous service on the Pacific coast, fighting the battles of their country.

From Boston to Monterey, 143 days, 2,670 lashes were administered, or about a dozen and a half a day, while the crew was new. Monterey to Mazatlan, 121 miles, 3,987 lashes, or two dozen and a half a day, showing that the longer the crew was subordinated to discipline the worse it became.

From Mazatlan to Mazatlan again, cruising about and occasionally ashore in a battle, 183 days, 4,686 lashes, or two dozen a day to keep them in line.

At Mazatlan, 181 days, 25,461 lashes, or nearly twelve dozen a day, which we suppose was for the purpose of exercise, lying in port.

From Mazatlan to Valparaiso, 160 days, 7,100 lashes, being about double the amount from the latter place to Mazatlan, which proves that the crew did not grow much better by the discipline they were subjected to.

From Valparaiso to Norfolk, 128 days, 3,016 lashes.

By comparing the cruise lists with the crew, it will be seen that the crew got just double the amount of flogging commited home that they did going out.

Various efforts have been made in Congress to abolish this infamous law, which allows the American Sailor to be stripped and his back pained to pieces by an officer, probably a mere youth, without trial and without appeal. Such a law is a disgrace to the statute book, and should be at once wiped out.—*Ohio Statesman.*

LECTURE ON EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.—A lecture on Epidemic Cholera delivered at the hall of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, in May, 1849, by Thomas D. Mitchell, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice in the College of Medicine of Philadelphia.

THE DOCTOR PUBLISHES AT THE close of a series of lectures safe and unsafe for family use. The title is as follows:

Safe—Beefsteak, beef tongue, dried beef, mutton, chicken livers, macaroni, smoked herring, rice, toasted bread, crackers, good russeted potatoes, mustard, horse radish, salt, pepper, vinegar, black tea, Java coffee, feed water, feed lemonade, feed claret, sole water, ice-water.

Unsafe—Fresh pork, veal, fresh fish, oysters, green vegetables, various fruits, fresh bread, sour bread, molasses and water, common alcoholic drinks.

THE TIME HAS COME FOR THE FARMERS AND MERCHANTS OF THE LAKE REGION TO DEMAND OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR THE FREE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

I am personally friendly to Mr. Muhler, and never had any thing against him; only at the time when he said these words, I thought it was very bad, because we were ourselves Germans enjoying the advantages offered by this happy country, and should not be so hasty as to seek to prevent others enjoying the same blessings. I do not like the doctrine once advanced by a great Native leader in Congress, that as soon as a German or Irishman should land on our shores he should be taken and hanged up by the neck; and I was hurt to see a countryman of mine fraternizing with a party which not only holds such doctrines, but has burned our churches and murdered our brothers, for no other crime than that of being born in another country, and worshipping God in a different form from what they do. I want all to enjoy the same privileges that a kind Providence has granted to us in this country; and I do hope that to German will so far forget his duty and identify himself with that vile party which desecrates our altars, burns our churches, and murders our friends, as to vote for a man who belongs or ever has belonged to it. Such a man has no business in our Legislature, and surely no naturalized citizen has any business to vote for him.

WE ADOPTED A RESOLUTION TO TAKE THE SUBJECT INTO CONSIDERATION, AND RESOLUTIONS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED, URGING OUR COMMON COUNCIL TO A FAITHFUL AND VIGOROUS PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTY, BY HAVING ALL NUISANCES REMOVED, THE STREETS AND ALLEYS PROPERLY CLEANED, &c., &c. THESE MEASURES ARE MUCH NEEDED, FOR OUR CITY IS NOT CERTAINLY AS CLEANLY AS IT OUGHT TO BE, NOR ARE THE STREETS AND ALLEYS PROPERLY DRAINED; NUMEROUS PUDDLES AND PONDS OF STAGNANT WATER ARE TO BE FOUND IN OUR MIDST, WHICH THE CITY AUTHORITIES OUGHT TO ATTEND TO HAVING FILLED UP OR DRAINED WITHOUT DELAY. WE HAVE REPEATEDLY URGED THIS STEP, AND NOW THAT OUR RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BACKED BY THE VOICE OF A PUBLIC MEETING, WE TRUST THE COMMON COUNCIL WILL NO LONGER DELAY, BUT PROCEED TO AN ENERGETIC DISCHARGE OF THEIR DUTY.

THE WHIG NATIVE CANDIDATE FOR LEGISLATOR.—After some weeks' equivocation, the Times of the 29th ult. mustered resolution to deny that Mr. Muhler is in principle a Native, and says "there is not even the shadow of truth in the story." If the editor of the Times could be relied on, this would of course settle the matter, and we would cheerfully retract the charge against Mr. Muhler. But unfortunately there is strong, undeniable evidence to the contrary, and we are constrained to believe the charge is well founded, and that the editor of the Times knew it to be so at the time he made the denial. We give below a letter from a very respectable German citizen, which fully proves the charge; and we have conversed with several Germans who believe they have heard Mr. Muhler use the very language there attributed to him; so we are forced to the conclusion that whether there is any shadow of truth or not in the charge, there is at least the substance. The name of our correspondent is at the service of any one who wishes to disprove his charges.

Major Duvrez and his Native American Successor.—Major Auguste Duvrez, Charge d'Affaires at New York, who has been recalled to make room for George Folson, of New York, who the Albany Advertiser says, has acquired political distinction at the period of the Philadelphia church burnings, and the New York whig and nativist coalition. He was the first and only Senator ever elected by the nativist faction the fortunes of which gradually sank until he attached himself to the fortunes of General Taylor. The anti-slavery proscriptives he has, it seems, sympathies in common with native-borns as the steward of the collectorship in Philadelphia and in New York, and this appointment to Illinois as rewards to the faction fully attest—the opponents, however, being gentlemen, whose nativism was only a higher development of whiggery.

Major Duvrez, the minister thus recalled, is a foreigner by birth, but has lived in the United States some forty years. In the war of 1812, when New Orleans was menaced, Major Duvrez, then a resident of that city, rendered signal service in rallying the French population in its defense, and at the battle of the 8th of January, he acted as one of General Jackson's volunteer aids.—*Ohio Statesman.*

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